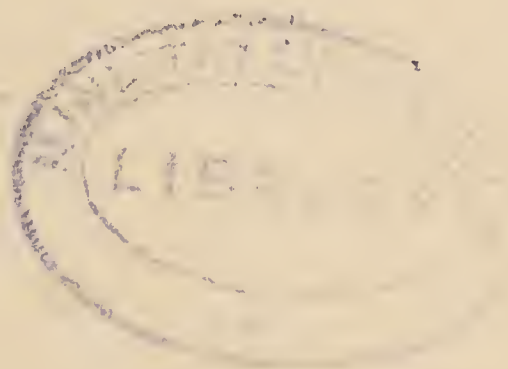


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TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the


Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1954



ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.



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## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1954

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,005
Population 1951 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,410
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1931 Census)							
						Potterspury and Towcester R.Ds.	3,771
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1943	...	...					5,158
Rateable Value 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	£64,584
Product of a Penny Rate, 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	£252

<b>Live Births—</b>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	212	115	97	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	18	11	7	78.02
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					230	126	104	15.9
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

<b>Stillbirths—</b>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	.20
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					3	1	2	.20
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Deaths</b> (all causes)	...	...	...	...	181	96	85	12.5
<b>Deaths</b> from Pregnancy, Childbirth,								
Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	<i>Nil.</i>

<b>Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births—</b>								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111.1
								<hr/>
Total				...	...	...	...	30.4
								<hr/>

<b>Deaths</b> from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
<b>Death</b> from Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
<b>Death</b> from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>



# Towcester Rural District Council

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## *Members of the Public Health Committee :*

MR. L. R. RIVETT (*Chairman*), REV. H. P. HOSKIN, MESSRS. R. J. CHAPMAN, T. A. MESSINGER, J. R. FOUNTAINE, H. BUNTING, A. BOOT, S. P. TYZACK, W. C. TEW, T. E. ENGLAND, W. R. LAWRENCE, T. H. MAWLE, T. F. KINGSTON, E. E. PALMER.

## *Members of the Housing Committee :*

MR. R. L. C. RIDGWAY (*Chairman*), MAJOR W. H. C. LUDDINGTON, M.C. (*Vice-Chairman*), MESSRS. C. F. BROWN, G. E. BONSOR, MAJOR J. C. GRANT-IVES, MESSRS. R. H. WHITLOCK, MRS. M. JELLEY, MESSRS. C. E. IVENS, J. T. PINKARD, W. D. CHECKLEY, MRS. E. M. THACKER, MESSRS. G. LOVELL, W. T. GROOM, M.B.E., H. GOODING.

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## *Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :* *Medical Officer of Health—*

ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

## *also holds appointments of*

Medical Officer of Health to  
Northampton Rural District.  
Brackley Rural District.  
Brackley Borough.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

## *Sanitary Inspector :*

DAVID JOSEPH POWELL, B.Sc., C.S.I.B.,  
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

## *Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

RONALD FRANK HALL, C.S.I.B., A.R. San.I.

## *Surveyor and Architect :*

GEORGE BERRIDGE, M.Inst.R.A., A.I.A.A.

TOWCESTER.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Towcester.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for your district.

The statistics are satisfactory and agree generally with those of the rest of the country. The infant mortality rate is slightly higher than the rest of the country, where one would like to see it much less.

As can be seen from the report, many villages are still without adequate sewerage and night soil collection is still carried out in part of the area, surely out of date in this age and still a danger to the community from fly and water-borne infection.

With the completion of the second instalment of the water scheme in the not too distant future one can hope that adequate sewage schemes will be provided where required.

Again I wish to thank the members of the Public Health Committee, and Mr. Powell and Mr. Hall, for their help in the past.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Social Conditions**—The employed population is engaged mainly in agricultural work. Light iron founding and the manufacture of plastic components are carried on at Towcester, whilst oxides for pigment production are manufactured at Deanshanger. One small factory for manufacture of boots and shoes is also established in the district.

**Acres**—The area of the district is 59,009.

**Population**—The Registrar-General has estimated the resident mid-year population for 1954 to have been 14,440 persons, as compared with 14,410 for 1953. The natural increase in population, i.e., the excess of birth over deaths, amounts to 49 persons as compared with 97 for the previous year. The estimated increase in population totals 50 persons.

**Deaths**—The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths was 181 as compared with 144 in 1953. The crude death rate based on the mid-year estimated population was 12.5 as compared with 9.9 for 1953. The following tables show the death rates for the quinquennium 1950-1954, together with corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County.

#### Death Rates, 1950-1954

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Towcester R.D. ...	12.61	13.47	11.8	9.9	12.5
Administrative County	12.01	12.13	11.04	11.51	11.04
England and Wales ...	11.60	12.50	11.3	11.4	11.3

A list of the causes of death classified according to the Abridged List of Causes of Death as used in England and Wales is given in Table No. 1, whilst the history of rate, with other vital statistics for 1919-54, is shown in Table No. 2.

In order to make allowances for the age and sex distribution populations in different areas, the Registrar-General has calculated the area comparability factor, which, when multiplied by the local death rate, allows a truer local death rate of 10.5.

**Births**—The number of live births assigned to the district was 230 (126 males, 104 females) as compared with 241 in 1953, thus giving a birth rate of 15.9 per thousand of population, as compared with 16.7 for 1952, together with other rates for comparison.

#### Birth Rates, 1950-54

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Towcester R.D. ...	15.00	15.73	15.11	16.7	15.9
Administrative County	15.71	15.57	15.50	16.16	16.2
England and Wales ...	15.80	15.50	15.3	15.5	15.2



The local birth rate, when modified by the application of the area comparability factor of 1.09, gives an adjusted rate of 17.3 as compared with 15.20 for England and Wales.

**Stillbirths**—The number of stillbirths registered was 3 as compared with 4 in 1953. This is equivalent to a rate of 0.20 per thousand of population, compared with 0.25 for England and Wales.

**Illegitimate Birth Rate**—18 illegitimate live births (11 males, 7 females) were registered as compared with 7 in 1953. This number gives a rate of 78.02 per thousand live births as compared with 24.8 in 1953.

**Maternal Mortality**—There were no deaths.

**Infant Mortality**—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 7. Two were illegitimate. The rate per thousand related live births was 30.4, which is higher than the national rate of 25.5. The rates for 1950-54, together with other rates for comparison, are :

Deaths under one year per thousand Live Births					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Towcester R.D. ...	32.25	47.80	31.9	12.4	30.4
Administrative County	29.53	25.26	24.96	24.7	23.49
England and Wales ...	29.80	29.60	27.6	26.8	25.5

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES

**Laboratory Facilities**—The bacteriological work associated with the control of infectious disease is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory at Northampton General Hospital is in charge of Dr. L. Hoyle. The bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice-cream is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin**—Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the supply of antitoxin. Antitoxin may now be obtained by medical practitioners from Northampton General Hospital.

**Ambulance Facilities**—Under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health this work is carried out on an agency basis by Towcester Motor Ambulance Committee on behalf of the County Council. The ambulance is stationed at Towcester and service provided is sufficient for the needs of the district.

**Hospitals**—There are no hospitals in the district. Infectious disease cases which require hospital treatment are accommodated by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board at their Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, which is under the management of the Northampton Hospital Management Committee.

**National Assistance Acts**—The Act of 1948 made the Council responsible for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care

and attention. The Act of 1951 amended the former so that the instant removal of urgent cases could be obtained on the joint certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a general practitioner. This procedure makes it unnecessary for an application to be made to a court of summary jurisdiction until three weeks after the removal. No action under this Act was found necessary during the year.

Under Section 50 of the principal Act the Council are responsible in certain circumstances for the burial and cremation of the body of any persons who have died or who have been found dead in the district. No such burials were dealt with during the year.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**Water Supply**—Reference to previous reports will give details of the extent and scope of the first instalment of the Regional Water Scheme, and it is unnecessary, therefore, to repeat this information. Suffice it to say that at the end of the year practically the whole of the main-laying was complete, the two reservoirs were in use, and many house connections fitted. In accordance with previous practice no new mains or reservoirs were put into service until satisfactory results had been obtained from bacteriological analyses. In some cases this necessitated the repeating of samples and several retreatments for cleaning and sterilization were carried out. The Sanitary Inspector obtained and submitted 74 such samples during the year. The fact that retreatment was found necessary in some cases serves to emphasize the importance of this work.

At the time of writing progress is being made with the main-laying included in the second instalment—sections in the villages of Wicken, Dalscote and Abthorpe, which were considered to be urgent, are well advanced. It is hoped that work on the main contract and the reservoir at Field Burcote will be started in the autumn of 1955.

The temporary connection from the Regional Scheme which is intended to supply Towcester until the second instalment is complete, is awaiting the delivery of pipes and fittings.

Samples of water are frequently submitted for bacteriological analysis from the Regional Scheme and, up to the present, every result as been returned as “very satisfactory”. At the beginning of 1955 the consumption of water from the Scheme was in the region of 370,000 gallons per day. There have, however, been complaints regarding the appearance, taste and smell of the water, but as I explained in last year’s report, the discolouration can be obviated by flushing the particular length of main. It is significant that the few cases brought to the Surveyor’s notice occurred in places where old mains had been incorporated in the new scheme. An earthy taste and smell can sometimes be detected in the water, particularly at points receiving their water directly from the trunkmain. This, again, is quite harmless and is characteristic of water from a river source. It is hoped that it will become less apparent when the new holding reservoir is completed at the treatment works. The supply has a fairly high degree of hardness and the introduction of a



softening process might also help to improve the position with regard to taste. A recent sample of the water submitted for a complete analysis showed quite clearly that the supply is of good quality and perfectly safe, and as there has been some controversy over the matter I am reproducing a copy of the analysis below as a record of its suitability.

Details of the present situation with regard to piped supplies in various parishes, have been compiled from available records by the Sanitary Inspector, and these are reproduced later in the form of tables.

**Chemical Results in Parts per Million**

Appearance :	Bright with very few particles. Microscopic examination shows amorphous mineral particles.	Turbidity :	Less than 3
Colour :	Nil	Odour :	Earthy
pH :	7.5	Taste :	Marked " earthy "
Electric Conductivity :	660	Free Carbon Dioxide :	11
Chlorine present as Chlorides :	25	Total Solids :	440
Hardness : Total	370	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate :	245
Carbonate :	245	Non-Carbonate :	125
Nitrate Nitrogen :	2.6	Nitrite Nitrogen :	Less than 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen :	*0.008	Oxygen absorbed :	1.1
Albuminoid Nitrogen :	*0.11	Residual Chlorine :	0.02
Metals :	absent		

\* to convert to ammonia multiply by 1.21

**Bacteriological Results**

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

Number of colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml. Present in	2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml. Absent from	3 days at 20°C. 270 per ml. Probable number
Presumptive Col-aerogenes			
Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. Coli. (Type 1)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	

**Analyst's Observations**—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality, and is free from metals. The water is very hard in character, but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. It has, however, an " earthy " taste, which is accentuated on heating the water.

**Swimming Baths**—The private pool attached to the Towcester Grammar School is the only one in use in the district. The pool, which is filled from the Town Supply, is fitted with a modern treatment plant.

**Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewage**—The comprehensive sewerage scheme covering the villages of Wicken, Deanshanger, Old Stratford, Cosgrove, Potterspury and Yardley Gobion, is now in operation, and at the time of writing all connections to properties in the effective area of the scheme have been completed. Many of the existing private drains have been reconstructed and the majority of properties are now fitted with water closets. Having regard to the fact that the Council did not institute a conversion scheme it is gratifying to note that the whole of the private conversions have been carried out without cost to the Council. Supervision of this work has absorbed a substantial part of the Sanitary

Inspector's time. The Council are themselves arranging for the conversion into water closets of pail closets in Council houses in these villages.

As the disposal works are situated in the Wolverton Urban District, to which all the effluent is pumped from the above-mentioned villages, the Towcester R.D.C. have been fortunate in not being bothered with the problems that must arise from such works.

The Minister has upheld the Council's refusal to allow the emptying into the sewer of trade effluent from the premises of the Deanshanger Oxide Co., and while this simplifies the problem from the Council's point of view, it makes it incumbent upon the Company to find the solution for the disposal of their liquid wastes.

The comparatively new works at Silverstone continue to give a good effluent and this scheme appears to be working quite satisfactorily.

It is to be regretted that it has been found necessary to postpone further consideration of the proposed schemes for Paulerspury, Stoke Bruerne, Gayton and Shutlanger, but it is gratifying to know that the replacement of the existing works at Towcester is to be proceeded with. The remarks which I made in the previous report regarding conditions in other villages are more relevant than before. Many complaints continue to be received regarding nuisance from existing outfalls. The increase in the number of septic tanks connected to the existing obsolete public drains following the laying on of a piped water supply, has added to the difficulties already being experienced. The difficulty of obtaining labour for the cleansing of sewage ditches also has its effect on the problem. There is no doubt that the question of the provision of satisfactory sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in each village is one that must be seriously considered.

**Public Cleansing**—Apart from Adstone, Bradden, Gayton, Slapton, Woodend, Plumpton, Wood Burcote and Caldecote, the night soil collection has been maintained to all centres of population not served by sewers. This work is carried out by means of two Dennis Cesspool vehicles with special attachments. This method of disposal is costly and repulsive and there is an element of risk to the public health from the spreading of the contents of the vehicles on agricultural land, due to the possible spread of fly-borne diseases and to the transmission of *Cysticercus Bovis* to cattle.

All the house refuse in the district is collected in two low loading vehicles specifically built for the purpose. The scheme of refuse collection is as follows :

**Weekly Collection :**

Old Stratford, Deanshanger	...	...	...	on Mondays
Towcester	...	...	...	on Thursdays

**Fortnightly Collection :**

Cosgrove } Wicken }	...	...	...	on alternate Mondays
Pattishall, Cold Higham, Litchbrough, Maidford, Adstone, Astcote, Eastcote, Gayton, Dalscote	...	...	...	on alternate Tuesdays
Potterspury, Paulerspury, Yardley Gobion, Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger	...	...	...	on alternate Tuesdays
Wappenham, Abthorpe, Slapton, Bradden	...	...	...	on alternate Wednesdays
Silverstone, Whittlebury	...	...	...	on alternate Wednesdays
Wood Burcote, Grafton Regis, Alderton Wakefield Lodge, Caldecote	...	...	...	on alternate Thursdays
Greens Norton, Woodend, Blakesley, Weston, Plumpton, Lois Weedon	...	...	...	on alternate Fridays
Hulcote, Tiffield, Blisworth	...	...	...	on alternate Fridays



Tipping is being carried out at Paulerspury, Gayton and Maidford. Owing to cost and lack of manpower, controlled tipping is not being practised, and it is not surprising, therefore, that trouble is experienced from spontaneous combustion of refuse and from infestation of rats which, under the circumstances, it is found difficult to eradicate, despite regular treatments.

**Rodent Control**—The service introduced by the Council in 1946 for the survey and treatment of properties has continued satisfactorily. Dwelling houses are dealt with at a charge of one shilling per visit, while treatment of business and similar premises are charged on a time cost basis plus 10% establishment charges. Surface infestations are now dealt with almost exclusively with the use of anticoagulant poisons, which have proved to be safe and very effective. The results of the experimental treatment of the Towcester Sewers by the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries proved inconclusive, and it is intended to carry out another treatment with a different bait base.

**Disinfection**—Current and terminal disinfection of premises and clothing and bedding is now carried out by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectant as required.

**Disinfestation**—Premises were also treated during the year for the eradication of flies, beetles and wasps. No case of bed-bug infestation was reported.

**Factory Act, 1937**—Under Section 123 (3) of this Act the general provisions as to health conditions under which employees work, and a return of outworkers, has to be included in this report. Details of inspections carried out, together with defects found and action taken thereon, are in a later table. No notifications of outworkers were received under Section 10(1).

**Moveable Dwellings**—Permission under the Town and Country Planning Act has been granted for 3 caravan sites. One at Towcester is limited to 20 vehicles. The two sites at Blisworth are continuous and are limited to 20 and 30 vehicles respectively.

**Cinemas and Halls**—There is one cinema in the district built immediately pre-war and fitted with excellent sanitary accommodation and a modern air heating and conditioning plant. Three village halls have been erected in the district since the war and several existing halls have been improved. The modernization of the sanitary accommodation at the Town Hall, Towcester, has not yet been commenced, but it is hoped that some progress will be made on this urgent matter in the near future.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING

The number of Council houses occupied in the district at the end of 1954 was 1,568, an increase of 130 over the previous year. It is estimated that there are still some 300 genuine applications on the waiting list for Council houses. The latter does not include quite a number of people

whose houses are likely to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme. At the end of the year 15 requisitioned houses were still in occupation, as also were 12 houses acquired by the Council for improvement or demolition. No clearance orders were made during the year, but a number of properties were dealt with as individual unfit houses under Section 11, Housing Act 1936. In this way the Council have already secured some measure of slum clearance, as can be appreciated from the following tables. It is obvious, with the staff available, that it will be impossible to complete a detailed survey of all unfit houses by the end of August, when the return is required to be submitted to the Minister in accordance with the Housing Rent and Repairs Act, 1954. It will, however, be possible from records and a rapid but less extensive survey, to assess the position with regard to unfit houses in sufficient detail to be able to reply to the Ministry's questionnaire.

The following shows what has been accomplished up to date :

<b>(1) Provision of New Housing Accommodation</b>					
(a) PERMANENT HOUSES					
	Number of houses erected by the Council pre-war	...	...	...	719
	Number of Houses erected by Council post-war	...	...	...	829
	Number of houses completed by Council during 1954	...	...	...	130
	Number of houses erected by private enterprise post-war	...	...	...	86
	Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1954	...	...	...	11
	Number of houses under construction by Council at 31/12/54	...	...	...	52
(b) TEMPORARY HOUSES					
	Number completed as at 31/12/54	...	...	...	30
<b>(2) Unfit Houses</b>					
	Number of houses subject to demolition or clearance order still occupied under licence or otherwise	...	...	...	72
	Number of unfit houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1936 :				
(a)	Under Section 11 post-war to 31/12/54	...	...	...	89
(b)	Clearance Areas post-war to 31/12/54	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
	Houses in pre-war Clearance Areas demolished since 1945	...	...	...	127
	Houses in pre-war Clearance Areas vacant, awaiting demolition	...	...	...	74
	Houses under pre-war Demolition Orders demolished	...	...	...	9
	Houses under pre-war Demolition Orders vacant, awaiting demolition	...	...	...	18
<b>(3) Improvement Grants, Housing Act, 1949</b>					
	Applications received	...	...	...	43
	Applications rejected	...	...	...	5
	Applications approved	...	...	...	29
	Applications under consideration	...	...	...	5
	Applications withdrawn after approval	...	...	...	4

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Milk Supply**—The number of distributors with retail dairy premises in the district as on December 31st, was 10. Of these, only two now bottle milk on the premises and in each case the milk is now tuberculin tested. There is no doubt that the coming into force of certain sections of the Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949, has brought about a significant change in the retailing side of the milk industry. Since October 1st, 1954, pasteurized milk has had to be bottled on the premises on which it is pasteurized, and this could no longer be delivered in churns and bottled on the retailer's premises. Despite the fact that



Northamptonshire has not yet been declared a “ specified area ”, the change in the procedure in the case of pasteurized milk has had a like effect in the method of dealing with other grades of milk. So that apart from the two cases mentioned above, all milk sold in the district by retail distributors is sold in the bottles in which it is delivered by the wholesaler to the retailer. In addition, this milk is either pasteurized or sterilized, whatever its grade. As I have advocated in previous reports, this is a step in the right direction, as the milk is rendered safe and the risk of contamination once bottled is practically nil. Bottle washing on retailers’ premises has been eliminated and the only requirement needed on such premises to-day is that of suitable storage for the bottled milk.

The licences in force in the district are as follows :

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949				
No. of licences for bottling and sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	8
No. of licences for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	2
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949				
No. of licences for bottling and sale of tuberculin tested milk				9

In addition, the following supplementary licences have been issued to dealers in the district from the premises outside :

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949				
No. of licences for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	4
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949				
No. of licences for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	3

The bottled milk sold in the district comprises the following grades : Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurized Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized (Channel Island), and Sterilized. There is also a little raw, ungraded milk sold by producer-retailers, both in bottles and loose from churns, a state of affairs that cannot be overcome until the area becomes “ specified ”. In my opinion, the latter cannot come too soon, both from the public health point of view and in fairness to wholesalers and retailers who are already having to carry out the requirements of the Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949.

Owing to lack of staff and pressure of work, it is inevitable that routine work must suffer, and for that reason only 17 milk samples were submitted for analysis during the year. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to find a 100% satisfactory result. Details are as follows :

				<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	...	...	...	9	0
Ungraded (Raw)	...	...	...	2	0
Pasteurized	...	...	...	6	0
Total	...	...	...	17	0

**Food Premises**—The food premises in the district can be listed as follows:

Village and general stores	...	...	...	43
Grocers’ shops	...	...	...	5
Greengrocers’ and fruit shops	...	...	...	5
Fishmongers’ shops	...	...	...	1
Travelling fishmongers	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	10
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	2

Bread and confectioners' shops	...	...	...	6
Cafés	...	...	...	6
Transport cafés (with sleeping accommodation)	...	...	...	3
Transport cafés (without sleeping accommodation)	...	...	...	2
Cooked meat manufacturers	...	...	...	2
Hotels with catering facilities	...	...	...	9
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	13

Structural improvements have been carried out to a number of these premises and improved equipment installed during the year. The general standard of hygiene in food premises is satisfactory, although much remains to be done. There is no doubt that, on the whole, food handlers are becoming more conscious of the importance of hygiene in the storage, preparation and handling of food. Visits are paid to food premises whenever possible, but it is obvious that when the Foods and Drugs Bill becomes law that a thorough review of these premises will have to be carried out and more supervision required, until the owners and employees have adjusted themselves to any new methods or procedure arising from the new Act. The trend is already apparent from the number of village bakehouses that have disappeared in the last few years. To-day there are but one third of these in use that were on the pre-war register, because their owners cannot compete with the rapid advances in buildings and equipment which have been achieved by the larger producers.

**Meat Inspection**—Before the restoration of private slaughtering and the end of meat rationing in July, the only slaughterhouse licensed in the district was that attached to the Bacon Factory. Fresh meat for consumption in the district was killed at Northampton. At the end of the year, however, following many meetings and much activity on the part of butchers and this department in the short time that was made available, six private slaughterhouses were licensed and in use in addition to that at the factory. Each of these premises carried out various works and installed such equipment as would enable them to comply with a minimum standard adopted throughout the County. I am glad to say not one complaint has arisen regarding any nuisance arising from work subsequently carried on in these slaughterhouses. All the meat slaughtered in the district is inspected before return to the public, and this work has placed a considerable burden on the Sanitary Inspector, involving much evening and week-end work. The number of pigs slaughtered at the bacon factory has already increased greatly and the increase is likely to be sustained until the average weekly kill is likely to be in the region of 650 pigs. The subsequent table shows the work involved in meat inspection during the year, and this includes six months under restriction. The increase over the previous year was actually : 75 cattle, excluding cows ; 6 cows ; 298 sheep ; and 6,590 pigs.

**Condemned Food**—The only large quantity of condemned material is that resulting from the Bacon Factory, when it is first treated in the Company's digesters and the residue buried. Condemned meat from private slaughterhouses is stained and collected by an approved dealer. Other condemned foods are removed by the Sanitary Inspector, who disposes of them by burial on the Council's refuse tip.

**Licensed Premises**—The number of on-licence premises in the district is 58. The sanitary accommodation to a further three of these premises was modernized during the year, and the kitchen facilities at a licensed hotel were considerable improved following representation from this



department. 35 of these premises are now provided with modern sanitary conveniences, and glass washing facilities, complying with Section 13, Foods and Drugs Act, 1938, are now fitted in 44 of the houses.

**Ice-Cream**—38 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream under Section 14, Foods and Drugs Act, 1938. All the ice-cream sold from these premises is pre-packed and is prepared by one of the two leading national producers. Each of these premises is equipped with a thermostatically controlled refrigerating cabinet complying with the Ice-Cream (Heating Treatment) Regulations, 1947. Four samples of ice-cream submitted for bacteriological tests for cleanliness were graded as satisfactory.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

**Smallpox**—No cases notified.

**Vaccination**—The number of infants under one year who were primarily vaccinated totalled 68, and for other ages, 12. The number re-vaccinated (all ages) was 6.

**Scarlet Fever**—15 cases were notified as compared with 52 in 1953. None were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths recorded.

**Puerperal Pyrexia**—No cases were notified.

**Pneumonia**—11 cases of acute primary pneumonia or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as against 11 in both 1952 and 1953. "Pneumonia" in all forms was the certified cause of death in 5 cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who were notified.

**Erysipelas**—One case was notified.

**Measles**—Not one case of measles was notified as against 330 in 1953. There were no deaths recorded.

**Whooping Cough**—A total of 48 cases were notified as against 111 in 1953, with no deaths recorded.

**Anterior Poliomyelitis**—One case was notified as paralytic, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

**Diphtheria**—No cases were notified.

**Food Poisoning**—No cases were notified.

**Enteric Fever**—One case was notified, which proved fatal, but a post mortem showed the cause to be septicæmia.

**Tuberculosis**—5 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (2 males, 3 females) were notified as compared with 3 in 1953. A total of 3 non-pulmonary cases were notified (1 male, 2 females). There was one death from this disease during 1954. At the end of the year 72 persons in the

district were known to be suffering from tuberculosis (54 pulmonary, 18 non-pulmonary).

The number of deaths, together with the crude rate during the quinquennium 1950-1954 and for the administrative county, are as follows :

Tuberculosis Mortality					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Towcester R.D. ...	0.207(3*)	0.343(5*)	0.000(0*)	0.131(2*)	0.070(1*)
Administrative County	0.300	0.260	0.250	0.180	0.120
* Actual number of deaths					

Mass Radiography					
SUMMARY OF TOWCESTER SECOND SURVEY					
Group	No. X-Rayed	Active	Rate/Thou.	Inactive	Rate/Thou.
Firms ... ..	721	1		—	
General Public	402	—		3	
Schoolchildren (over 12) ...	560	—		—	
National Servicemen	46	—		—	
Boot and Shoe (Included above) ...	188	—		—	
Total ... ..	1,729	1	.58	3	1.74

This table shows the number of newly discovered cases of significant tuberculosis.

**Diphtheria Immunization**—Immunization figures showing the number of children who had completed a full course of immunization at any time up to December 31st, 1954.

Age at 31/12/54 i.e., born in year	Under 1 1954	1 1953	2 1952	3 1951	4 1950	5-9 1945 1949	10-14 1940 1944	Total under 15
Number immunized	10	108	141	141	139	807	941	2287

# SECTION G.

## STATISTICAL TABLES, 1954.

TABLE No. 1.

### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1954

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	3	6
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	7	0	7
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	14	14	28
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	12	9	21
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	21	28	49
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES						96	85	181



TABLE No. 2.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1954 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under one year		All ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1919	*9,387	156	16.61	7	44.87	158	17.53
	†9,011						
1920	9,370	259	27.64	15	57.90	146	15.58
\$1921	9,920	211	21.27	21	99.52	131	13.20
1922	9,937	172	17.30	9	52.32	136	13.68
1923	9,944	171	17.19	9	52.63	120	12.06
1924	10,000	162	16.20	9	55.50	115	11.50
1925	9,959	150	15.06	8	53.33	123	12.35
1926	9,870	152	15.40	5	32.89	116	11.75
1927	9,887	144	14.56	8	55.55	115	11.63
1928	9,502	134	14.10	4	29.85	120	12.63
1929	9,398	139	14.79	6	43.16	138	14.68
1930	9,384	115	12.25	8	69.56	129	13.74
\$1931	9,324	131	14.04	7	53.43	104	11.11
1932	9,324	118	12.65	0	00.00	114	12.22
1933	9,271	147	15.85	4	27.21	96	10.35
1934	9,200	114	12.39	5	43.80	132	14.34
1935	†13,155	180	13.67	7	38.88	181	13.75
1936	13,040	210	16.10	10	47.60	165	12.60
1937	12,900	170	13.20	9	52.90	197	12.30
1938	12,860	152	11.80	4	26.30	182	14.20
1939	*12,930	184	14.20	5	27.11	170	13.06
	†12,020						
1940	13,190	184	13.90	7	36.95	219	16.55
1941	14,750	203	13.80	14	68.96	211	14.31
1942	14,050	244	17.40	12	49.18	147	10.47
1943	13,690	254	18.55	14	55.11	193	14.23
1944	13,680	242	17.67	8	33.01	192	14.04
1945	13,500	228	16.14	5	22.80	174	12.88
1946	13,490	273	20.24	13	47.25	178	13.19
1947	13,750	283	20.58	8	28.19	178	12.04
1948	13,910	238	17.11	13	54.62	184	13.23
1949	14,300	255	17.38	8	31.37	179	12.59
1950	14,470	217	15.00	7	32.25	197	13.61
1951	14,540	230	15.73	11	47.82	197	13.47
1952	14,490	219	15.1	7	31.9	171	11.8
1953	14,410	241	16.7	2	12.4	144	9.9
1954	14,440	230	15.9	7	30.4	181	12.5

\* Population for calculation of birth rates.

† Population for calculation of death rates.

‡ Potterspury R.D. added to district.

\$ Census years.



TABLE NO. 3

## WATER SUPPLY—INFORMATION RELATING TO PIPED SUPPLIES

<i>Name of Undertaking</i>	<i>Parishes in area of supply</i>	<i>No. houses in area</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>	
			<i>Water laid on</i>	<i>Stand-pipes</i>
Abthorpe ...	Abthorpe ... ..	100	21	72
Regional Scheme	Blakesley ... ..	138	84	46
Regional Scheme	Blisworth ... ..	277	233	41
Regional Scheme	Bradden ... ..	31	24	—
Regional Scheme	Cold Higham and Grimscote	87	51	30
Cosgrove and Deanshanger	Cosgrove, Old Stratford, Deanshanger ... ..	797	713	53
Gayton ... ..	Gayton ... ..	138	126	6
Regional Scheme	Greens Norton ... ..	298	263	10
Regional Scheme	Lichborough ... ..	90	42	43
Maidford and Regional Scheme	Maidford ... ..	59	7	48
Regional Scheme	Pattishall, including Astcote and Eastcote ...	285	130	—
Regional Scheme	Paulerspury ... ..	319	253	41
Regional Scheme	Potterspury ... ..	310	214	96
Regional Scheme	Shutlanger ... ..	90	60	—
Regional Scheme	Silverstone ... ..	360	35	—
Regional Scheme	Slapton ... ..	32	29	—
Regional Scheme	Stoke Bruerne ... ..	90	64	14
Towcester ...	Towcester ... ..	912	867	8
Regional Scheme	Wappenham ... ..	106	66	—
Regional Scheme	Weston and Weedon ...	120	61	—
Regional Scheme	Whittlebury ... ..	121	87	—
Wicken ...	Wicken ... ..	120	42	66
Regional Scheme	Woodend ... ..	70	48	—
Yardley Gobion	Yardley Gobion ... ..	210	138	48

TABLE No. 4.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. taken</i>		<i>Results</i>			
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Sus- picious</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Faecal pollution present</i>
Adstone ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	1
Blakesley ... ..	—	5	4	—	1	—
Blisworth ... ..	2	15	10	3	4	2
Bradden ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Deanshanger ...	—	4	3	1	—	—
Gayton ... ..	2	—	—	1	1	—
Greens Norton ...	—	5	5	—	—	—
Litchborough ...	—	3	2	—	1	—
Maidford ... ..	—	12	7	1	4	—
Old Stratford ...	—	2	1	1	—	—
Pattishall ... ..	1	17	13	—	5	1
Paulerspury ...	1	5	5	—	1	—
Potterspury ...	—	6	5	1	—	—
Shutlanger ... ..	—	7	5	—	2	—
Silverstone ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Slapton ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Stoke Bruerne ...	—	4	4	—	—	—
Tiffield ... ..	—	9	9	—	—	—
Towcester ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wappenham ...	—	10	8	1	1	—
Weston and Weedon	1	9	5	1	3	1
Whittlebury ...	—	4	4	—	—	—
Wicken ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Woodend... ..	—	4	3	—	1	—
TOTALS ... ..	8	127	99	10	25	5

TABLE No. 5.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	<i>Type of property</i>				
	<i>Local authority</i>	<i>Dwelling houses</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>	<i>All other including business &amp; industrial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number of properties in Local Authority ... ..	150	5150	260	550	6110
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1954 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise ...	(a) 1	53	20	112	186
	(b) 392	799	114	320	1625
Number of properties found to be infested by rats ... ..	177	50	29	57	313
Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice	—	11	4	8	23
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	177	61	33	65	336
Number of notices served under Section 4 :					
(1) Treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural works (i.e., proofing) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of “ block ” control schemes carried out ... ..					<i>nil.</i>

TABLE NO. 6

**MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTION, ETC.,  
CARRIED OUT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR IN 1954**

Slaughter-houses licensed	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of meat hakers' vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	26
No. of fried fish hawkers' vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of fruit hawkers' vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	40
No. of fish hawkers' vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	12
Provision vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bake-houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	9
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pails to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	140
Caravans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	33
Settling tanks cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	126
Cesspools cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	69
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	12
Articles of bedding and clothing disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	86
Drains tested by water tests	...	...	...	...	...	296
Drains tested by smoke test	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisances from untrapped drains	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	51
Nuisances from defects in houses	...	...	...	...	...	286
Nuisances from offensive ditches	...	...	...	...	...	22

Notices served :

Informal under Section 92, Public Health Act, 1936	...	271
Statutory under Section 92, Public Health Act, 1936	...	2



TABLE No. 7.

## HOUSING

## 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

1.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	923
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	1020
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Reg. 1925/32	...	...	...	...	...	74
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	75
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...				294
4.		Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those under proceeding sub-head) not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...				286

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice :

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of Action by Local Authority or Officers—

Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

## A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936—

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil</i>
2.		Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—							
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil</i>
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...			...	...	<i>nil</i>

## B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2.		Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—							
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...			...	...	<i>nil</i>

## C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of Demolition Order	...	...	...			6
2.		Dwelling-houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	5
3.		Dwelling houses made fit following undertaking	...	...	...			1

## D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1.		Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil</i>
2.		Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil</i>

## 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part 4—Overcrowding :

Number of dwellings overcrowded	...	...	...	...	<i>not known</i>
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TABLE NO. 8.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	75	6	1	298	16500
Number inspected ... ..	75	6	1	298	11640
<b>All diseases except tuberculosis—</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	1	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	2	—	3	75
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	5.3	33.3	—	1.3	0.60
<b>Tuberculosis only—</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	—	—	—	565
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	5.3	—	—	—	4.1

TABLE NO. 9.

FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

								<i>Tins</i>
	Tins of fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Tins of vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Tins of meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Tins of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sausage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Meat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 tons 2 cwts.
Cheese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.

TABLE No. 10.

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**  
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1954

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	5	3	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	15
Pneumonia ...	—	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	3	6	11	6	1	—	4	11	5	1	48
TOTALS ...	5	10	6	8	14	6	4	—	4	12	7	1	77

TABLE No. 11.

**AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**  
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1954

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	11
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	—	1	3	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	15
Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	4	10	6	4	5	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
TOTALS ...	4	12	6	6	8	24	4	—	2	1	6	4	77



TABLE NO. 12

**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**  
**(Other than Tuberculosis) 1954**  
**INDIVIDUAL PARISHES**

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Polio- myelitis</i>	<i>Enteric Fever</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
Bradden ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cold Higham ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cosgrove ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Deanshanger ... ..	—	—	—	1	5	15	21
Gayton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greens Norton ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Old Stratford ... ..	1	—	1	3	1	3	9
Pattishall ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Potterspury ... ..	—	—	—	4	—	1	5
Silverstone ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Towcester ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	3	5
Weston and Weedon ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Whittlebury ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Wicken ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Yardley Gobion ... ..	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
TOTALS ... ..	1	1	1	15	11	48	77

TABLE No. 13.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factory Act, 1937,  
for the year 1954

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector) :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupier Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	10	10	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	68	68	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	5	24	2	—
TOTAL ... ..	83	102	5	—

2. Cases in which defects were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.I.) ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ... ..					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	3	3	—	—	—







